ABROAD

HEADINGLEY And Now Cricket The violence displayed by British football fans threatens to spill over to the highly decorous crowds who watch the normally placid game of cricket. The management of Lord's, the hallowed cricket ground in the center of London, has felt obliged to take security measures as a result of the events at a recent test match at Headingley. At the end of the game teenage fans stormed onto the pitch, as the playing premises are known, snatched up souvenirs, and proceeded to do battle with each other for their possession. Lord's has taken extraordinary measures: Warnings will be broadcast at half-hour intervals that infringements of the pitch will be answered with the expulsion of spectators from the field, and the crowds will be otherwise kept in order by fifty grass stewards backed up by police.

The Huguenots LA ROCHELLE 1985 is replete with famous tercentenaries. One of them is the three-hundredth anniversary of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, whereby Louis XIV expelled 200,000 Protestant Huguenots from the confines of France. They fled to Holland, England, and other parts of Europe, and many of them eventually made their way to America. The original Edict of Nantes had been promulgated almost one hundred years before by Henri IV, a Protestant prince who converted to Catholicism in order to become king ("Paris," he said, "is well worth a Mass"). In the ensuing century, diligent French Protestants, who were and remain mainstream Calvinists, prospered under the edict's guarantees of religious and civil liberty. They evolved into successful merchants and bankers and highly skilled artisans. Indeed, their prosperity made them a target, until finally Louis gave in to economic and religious pressure. This French Atlantic port was a center and symbol of French Protestantism, and the Huguenots carried its name with them to found the city of New Rochelle, outside New York City. Those who remained behind eventually recovered their liberties and influence in France, and today they represent an economic and political group of considerable importance.

MILAN The Japanese Market The recent summit meeting of leaders of the European Economic Community dealt mainly with the question of revising the Treaty of Rome, which created the EEC. But there was also time for what has become a ritual protest at the penetration of European markets by Japanese goods without any hope of fair reciprocity for similar goods from Europe, because of what are politely called "nontariff trade barriers." British complaints constitute a sample of the group's feeling. Member of Parliament Richard Hickmet, secretary of a parliamentary trade committee, calls it "hijacking" of markets by Japanese authorities. For example, there is the British beverage manufacturer whose drink as well as his bottle and its label was approved for Japanese consumption. At the last minute, the Japanese found something wrong with the glue that stuck the label to the bottle, and there was delay. Or take the pharmaceutical firm that was faced with filling out a Japanese import questionnaire of multiple pages before even a discussion of the product could be initiated. Hickmet adds that the leather, cosmetic, and electrical industries have suffered similar obstructions. There is even a legend going the rounds that a famous make of English bicycle had to be tested, prior to approval, by a Japanese gold-medal Olympic cyclist, only there was no such thing . . .

RABAT Under Two Flags One of the world's little wars that drag on without much public notice is the struggle between Morocco and the Polisario Liberation Front for the territory recently baptized the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, an almost totally barren piece of ground between Morocco and Mauritania in the northwest corner of Africa. Polisario guerrillas, backed by Algeria, and the Royal Moroccan forces have been fighting over this former Spanish colony since 1976. The issue ignited a meeting of the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa, leading to Morocco's resignation over recognition of the SADR by the OAU. The Saharans have had considerable diplomatic success in recent years, having been recognized by 56 countries, most of them in Africa but some of them among the Communist bloc of Eastern Europe. In the beginning, Polisario was able to make deep inroads against Moroccan troops in the disputed territory. More recently, the royal armies have built a defense wall enclosing the northwestern area that includes the phosphate mine of Bu Craa, now producing again, and the provincial capital of La'Youn, grown to be a brisk city of a hundred thousand. The war is costing up to \$2 million a day, and Morocco is hard-pressed. Furthermore, King Hassan may be in trouble with the United States Congress the next time the question of our substantial aid to Morocco comes up, as a result of his alliance last fall with Libya's belligerently anti-American Colonel Oaddafi. However, the morale of the Moroccan troops is said to be relatively good, and they are well supplied with advanced American and French weapons. They keep the guerrillas at bay from behind the wall, over which officers, in a manner reminiscent of Foreign Legion movies, scan the desert horizons ceaselessly through binoculars for signs of the elusive enemy.



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